

NINTH
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SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

ONE YEAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
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A JOURNAL OF THE

COMING CIVILIZATION

WHOLE
NO.

407

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News from Latin Nations.

By Victor L. Berger.

THERE is again a "general strike" on in Italy—as the cable despatches report. And the reason for it is this:

On several occasions in the past, the police and the military of Italy have used their arms in a most brutal manner. The General Committee of the trades unions ("Syndicates") in Italy proposed to answer this behavior of the authorities by a "general strike," and sent out a referendum to the "central bodies" for that purpose.

The referendum of "central bodies" decided by a vote of 34 against 15 not to have a "general strike." Whereupon the entire General Committee of the Italian syndicates (trades unions) resigned. So there is no doubt that the strike in Italy is not a "general" strike. And this is not the strike we are going to discuss.

The queerest strike reported from Italy is — a *parliamentary strike* of Socialists. The despatches from Rome state that all the Socialist deputies in the Italian parliament have resigned their seats because the Sonnino ministry has refused to accept their proposition forbidding the military and the police the use of arms in case of strikes. The proposition was, no doubt, fair and timely.

But we are at a loss to comprehend the reason for the resignation of our comrades. The resignation of the Socialists does not at all cripple the Italian parliament, since it can go on with its business without the Socialists. On the other hand the Sonnino ministry was dependent on Socialist votes for its existence, as we understand. Therefore it would have been a much simpler way to vote against the ministry and thus bring about its downfall—if not on this measure where the ministry had the support of all the reactionary elements, then on some other measure in the near future.

We shall have to wait for further news to understand this step. And for the enlightenment of such of our readers, as are not acquainted with the Socialist situation in Italy, we will give a little account of the parties there.

In Italy, until of late, there were two great factions of the Socialist party. One of these was the *Reformists* led by Turati, Prampolini and Bissolati, who believe in gradual and continuous progress. The other was the so-called *Revolutionary* faction, led by Enrico Ferri, virtually also believing in the same thing and in a good many revolutionary phrases besides.

At the last congress of the Italian Socialists in Bologna, in 1904, the revolutionary wing under the leadership of Enrico Ferri won out, chiefly through the help of the Syndicates, as the trades-unionists of Italy are called. Upon the urgent entreaties of Enrico Ferri, a resolution was then passed, strictly forbidding any Italian Socialist deputy to vote for or with a bourgeois ministry. Turati, who disagreed, resigned his seat in the Italian parliament.

Yet the ink was hardly dry on that resolution, when upon the request of the same Enrico Ferri all the Italian Socialist deputies (Reformists and Revolutionists) voted in support of the conservative Sonnino ministry, directly in opposition to the wording and the spirit of the Bologna resolution. The Socialist members of the Italian Parliament were therefore severely condemned by the National Executive Board of Italy, which contains four "revolutionary" Syndicalists (trades unionists) among its members. In fact the majority of the board had asked the deputies to resign their seats. This was the situation until about three or four weeks ago.

Then came the strikes.

To understand this still better we must know that the revolutionary wing of the Socialist party in Italy, since the party convention at Bologna, has undergone further "developments." The Revolutionists have split into the *Integralists*, led by Enrico Ferri, Cambrini and Morgari, and the *Syndicalists*, led by Labriola, Mocchi and Leone.

While the Integralists do not in any way, neither in principle nor in tactics, differ now from the Reformists, except that they have different persons for their leaders—the Syndicalists are the "real revolutionary stuff." It is true, they helped Ferri to down Turati in Bologna, but now they are using the same phrases that downed Turati and his crowd against Ferri and his followers.

A good many of the "Syndicalists" do not believe in the ballot box at all. Others want to use the parliament simply as a way to get "more resonance," that is, to speak more effectively to the people. They hold to the strict wording of the platform that there is no point of interest in common between the bourgeois and the proletariat and that there can be none. Therefore they say parliamentarism which in itself means compromise on every measure before the house, is a snare and a delusion to conceal and weaken the class struggle. And they have reduced the class-conscious, uncompromising, revolutionary formula to—"direct action" so-called.

And it is all very simple. The *Syndicalists* say, there is the bourgeois on the one hand and on the other hand there is the proletariat. These two classes are in deadly combat. All attempts to bridge over their differences are foolish or treasonable. There is only one way to end the struggle and that is by expropriating the expropriators. And the sooner that is done, the better. And therefore there can be only one action, "the direct action," the *general strike*. All party business, as far as the proletariat is concerned, can have only the sole meaning of preparing for that "direct action," for the general strike. And the general strike will bring about the catastrophe and the millennium.

The queerest part of these Italian Syndicalists (trades unionists) is that their spokesmen, or almost all of them, come from southern Italy where there are no trades unions, except those which exist on paper only. And these trades unions are exclusively represented by lawyers and school-teachers.

As we remarked before, four of these Syndicalists are on the Executive Board of the Italian Socialist party. So we do not know whether the pressure from that side may not have had something to do with the resignation of all the Italian Socialist members of parliament, fully as much perhaps as the refusal of the Sonnino ministry to accept a bill in regard to the use of the military in time of strikes.

Until we learn more about the matter, we shall be a little sceptical in regard to the wisdom of this parliamentary strike. Especially as long as it was within the power of the deputies to bring about the downfall of the Sonnino ministry on this or some other measure in the future.

The elections in France, it is reported, have resulted in a gain for the "Government Party." By the Government Party is meant the "Bloc," or the coalition of different parties of the Left — so called because their seats occupy the left side of the Chamber. These of late years have usually formed the majority in the Chamber of Deputies. But not always, nor under all circumstances. This was proved by the fall of the Rouvier ministry, when the Socialists and some Socialist-Radicals voted with the Conservatives. The result was the formation of a radical ministry, which the Socialists ever since have supported.—Aristide Briand, one of the Socialist Deputies, even becoming a member of the present government.

The French Chamber of Deputies is formed of a great number of groups and parties.

Beginning from the left, there are first the Socialists, formerly consisting of two parties, but now united. There are, however, a number of "Independent" Socialists, who did not join the new united party, and to these has recently been added Aristide Briand, who with Millerand has just been re-elected.

Then follow the Socialist-Radicals, in the American papers incorrectly termed Radical-Socialists. These are not Collectivists and have no right to call themselves Socialists. They hold about the same position as Hearst in this country, or the National Socialists in Germany. After these come the Radicals, who are bourgeois Demo-

On sober second thought the people of the lecherous city of New York are beginning to admit that they did Maxim Gorky and his wife a shameful wrong. Even *Harper's Weekly* has come to Gorky's defense editorially.

Bishop McCabe's bitter attack on the trade unions, because the printers in the Methodist Book Concern are demanding more humane daily hours of labor, has forced the Typographical Union officials to acquaint the ministers of that denomination with some things about the business being done by the Book Concern that are not exactly creditable to an institution so closely allied with a great religious movement.

They show, by photographic reproductions, that the concern has been doing a very lucrative business in putting into type a long list of whisky and cocktail advertisements; that issued from its presses for a customer a guide book to New York included in which was a guide to houses of prostitution of the city, and that when an employee, who was a Methodist, called the attention of the proprietors, Rev. Eaton and Adams, to the fact by letter, they made no reply; and so on. Here's a sample of one of the cocktail advertisements:

"Ever get a really Good Cocktail in a private house? Fault lies in the mixing. The amateur cocktail mixer is a greater bore than the amateur cook. If you like to serve a cocktail that makes a man smack his lips in delight—don't mix it yourself. G—L—Cocktails (ready to ice) never vary."

It looks as if the Revs. Eaton and Adams would have some explaining to do before they can quite reestablish themselves in the confidence of the genuine Christians in their denomination.

People outside the labor movement, and dependent for their information on the capitalist dailies, have very little conception of the wrongs which labor must silently put up with in this country of boasted freedom and equality of rights. The wrongs of the more fortunate classes are made the subject of everyday discussion in the papers and the magazines, and are speedily set right. But labor must suffer in silence and is beneath the contempt of the ruling class, and if its wrongs get too unbearable it can only have recourse in revolts which are straightway labelled treasonable and unreasonable. Its spokesmen are promptly given a bad name by being termed harebrained agitators, fomenters of strife, and so on.

There are two interpretations of the law in this country, one for the poor, another for the rich. The Standard Oil barons, Beef barons, and high finance insurance crooks, stealing thousands and even millions, manage to keep out of jail. The other side of the picture is shown in the hounding by the law and "public" officials of the officials of the western labor organization, for instance, treatment which had fallen to members of the ruling class, formerly called "Red Democrats." These are the parties of the "Bloc."

Against these stand the "Blue" Republicans, who call themselves Progressists, but in reality are reactionary bourgeois. And then the "Right"—so called because their seats are on the right side of the chamber—people who at heart are monarchists, but who recognize the Republic as a necessity under the present conditions. The "Right" consists of Clericals, Monarchists of different kinds, remnants of the "nobility" and moreover "Nationalists," a mixture of men of all varieties, Anti-Semites and cranks of every type.

According to the despatches, the "Bloc" has gained. This is of great importance, for it shows that France approves the Anti-Clerical stand of the government and is in accord with the separation of church and state. This question is thus practically settled.

It is now an established fact, that the Roman-Catholic priests can get together crowds of men and raise rows, but are powerless when the French people finally speak. These elections mean that a "Center" party of some importance, such as exists in Germany, is impossible in France.

As to the number of Socialists elected, we have as yet no information. It is not clear whether the despatches reckon them in the opposition, or whether they are numbered among the supporters of the government, as they really are upon the question of the separation of church and state. We know that *Guesde* is a deputy again and that *Jaurès* was elected in Carmanx, his former district, although at first his election was considered doubtful. *Millerand* was also re-elected in his former Paris district, which shows that his opponent, the Socialist party candidate *Paul Lafargue* was defeated. So much is known, that the Socialist vote rose from 300,000 to about a million.

What interests us most of all—to learn where groups of the "Left" have been the chief gainers—is not yet known. The growth of the government party may perhaps have one very unpleasant result. That is, if the Radicals and the Socialist-Radicals have a majority by themselves, they will no longer need the help of the Socialists.

Up to this time, no Radical government could exist in France without support from the Socialists. There could be a Republican government, of course; the Radicals could unite with the Progressists and thrust the Socialists aside. This however could only be accomplished at the price of the radical policy or at least with the disarrangement of their program.

The fact that the Radicals needed the Socialist vote, gave the Socialists great influence over the government and forced the Radicals to go forward.

It is hoped that this state of things will continue, — that the Radicals as before do not have a clear majority in the chamber. And this is probably the case.

Unspeakable Inhumanity.

Self-interest makes friends of capitalist women.

After first consulting the State Records at the Capital in Montgomery where all corporations are registered, I accepted a letter of introduction to the owner of a mill in Birmingham and set out.

The idea of a letter of introduction was, to be sure, incongruous with that of making a tour of investigation, and though the few courteous lines I presented to the proprietor of the mill might have procured me hospitality under his own roof, they sent me as an out-cast from his factory gates. "It was of no interest to him that a piece should be written about his help."

This he made quite clear, and, having done so, he closed the door permanently, leaving me without to meditate upon some more successful method of obtaining entrance to the factories I had determined to visit.

Profiting by the presence at Birmingham of several ladies who had been more or less active in passing the only laws which place any restraint upon Alabama manufacturers, I called upon them before proceeding to Anniston, and gathered from their conversation certain facts regarding the situation in their state.

My chief informant was a pretty woman of the graceful, languid type we designate in a word as "Southern." It was a shock to hear her affirm in her soft, musical voice, with a drawing intonation:

"Why, child labor in Alabama is a necessary evil."

"Do you think," I exclaimed, "that it is just as well for a child twelve years old to be at work as to be in school?"

Her gentle eyes reflected in their smile a feeling of inward indulgence.

"That," she said, "is not a fair question. When you know more of these people you'll see that they're just like animals. In the mill they have some chance of getting civilized. If we made laws restricting labor we should frighten away capitalists, AND WRECK OUR VERY SUREST CHANCE OF PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY."

From "The Cry of the Children," by Mrs. John Van Vorst, in *Saturday Evening Post*, March 1, 1906.

class, would have been a subject for even international discussion. When Labor Commissioner Carrol D. Wright reported to Roosevelt that it was proved that mine owners in Colorado had conspired to wreck trains with consequent loss of life, in order to make it appear that the miners were desperadoes, Roosevelt pocketed it and said nothing. But in his muck rake harangue he was not too dignified to air class feeling by making a fling at the kidnappers and imprisoned mine union officials out in Idaho, men who had been denied the right of habeas corpus, or any other guaranteed right of our courts of justice.

Take another case. About a week ago some striking bakers in Pittsburgh held an open air meeting to which Socialist speakers had been invited. They had previously con-

tracts, formerly called "Red Democrats." These are the parties of the "Bloc."

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Victor L. Berger.

ferred with the mayor and been assured that they might meet in an orderly way. After the meeting started a posse of fifteen policemen swooped down on the luckless participants and even women with children in their arms were knocked down with their clubs. Eleven men were arrested, all of whom save one had to be released because no case could be proved against them, and one was held for "resisting an officer." There was no redress for them. "Justice" as represented by the capitalistic custodians and administrators of the law was as stony cold as the same sort of "justice" against which the dispossessed classes have had to contend in Russia.

All such experiences, such outrages on personal rights, are not improving the temper of the working class, and capitalism is sowing the wind at a very grave time in the world's history. At the very time when thoughtful students of social conditions are hoping that the emancipation of the plundered lower classes may achieve itself without bloodshed, capitalism, drunk with power, is loading it down with gratuitous wrongs, which may in time force a fearful and unreasoning vengeance, much as we may hope for the contrary. For lawlessness always begets lawlessness.

In 1688 a bill of rights was for the first time set up in England, as a shield for the workers against the shirkers-in-power. In this country nearly every state constitution starts out with a declaration of rights as its first article, modeled after the Declaration of Independence. Although Labor did not write these declarations, it is looking to the day when it will have the chance to write many amendments to them. And it will see that day, and that before long, provided the capitalist class does not pile on the last straw and provoke a recourse to passion beside which the French Revolution will seem mild indeed.

What can one man do against all the depressing, discouraging success of exploitation and robbery, carried on by capitalism, in this country? Every one can do something. Take the one thing that Upton Sinclair has done, for instance.

Sinclair is a modest Socialist, a college man, it is true, but one who had to live in attics, as he has confessed, and who has had to rear his little family under the great famineshadow that hangs over all wage workers. Yet he, a mere atom in this great land full of atoms, has shaken the country, and the end is not yet.

He lived the life of an employee at the packing house district in Chicago and then wrote a book. The Social-Democrats tried to give it as widespread a circulation as possible, but the merit of the book soon relieved them of that necessity, and now it is the talk of the country.

Even Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, has helped to popularize it. He gave it out that a representative of the government would be sent to Chicago to investigate into the truth of the book and that if it were not found true he, Roosevelt, would publicly exhort a leading American industry, but that if the story was found true, it would be the meat lords who would be excommunicated. Did ever an author receive such a fine boost for his book! More people are reading "The Jungle" now than ever, as a consequence.

We cannot all of us write books like "The Jungle," but almost everyone can do something, in some way, to protest against wrong conditions and wrong systems. And more would do so were it not for slothfulness.

Now the Western Federation of Miners outrage is getting into the daily papers via special correspondents, which is a good sign. In fact, everything looks hopeful for Moyer and Haywood when the courts get into action. A large sum of money has been raised for the defense, able lawyers secured, and even out West where the mine owners actually own the judges, these same judges cannot help but squirm when the lime-light of publicity is turned on them.

The Gorky case may be summed up as follows: Gorky and his first wife separated by mutual agreement, but the Russian church refused them a divorce just as it treats everyone else except the nobility. Gorky secured a divorce in another country and both he and his wife remarried. This first wife has just written a letter to Gorky in New York scolding the people of that city for their treatment of her former husband.

See that that other fellow gets a chance to correctly understand Socialism, also.

Some Editorial Comment.

Read the "Jungle" and know what people are talking about these days.

And Witte is the latest recruit for the Down and Out fraternity. Meantime some remarkable things are happening in the land of the Czar.

It now transpires that *Tom Watson's Magazine* isn't Tom Watson's at all, but is published by the same outfit that gets out Col. Mann's *Town Topics*.

And now some of the religious papers are daring to ask if the earthquake in San Francisco after all wasn't a judgement from God for the city's business wickedness! We give it up.

America should look with pride on the achievements of its athletes at the Olympic games. Wait till we have Socialism and we'll show you some athletes that will make 'em old records look poor indeed. An absolutely normal man does not exist under the capitalist civilization of today.

A gasoline motor-coach is in service on the Union Pacific railway. This is the beginning of the end of coal driven trains and so when the government takes the roads of coaches, it will not be at the mercy of the coal trust and—but—well, come to think of it, gasoline is a product of coal oil! Out of the Baer frying pan into the Rockefeller fire! There's no escape whichever way we turn.

In the realm of fable Pandora's Box stands for overwhelming evils imprudently set loose. Pandora was given a box into which the different gods had placed a blessing. Her curiosity and weakness caused her to lift the lid and out flew all manner of plagues for mankind, which could never be gotten back into the box again. The newspapers are referring to the new parliament of Russia as the Czar's Pandora Box.

Coalminers in Westphalia, Germany, threaten to strike if there is any increase in the export of German coal, because such tactics might injure the prospects of the French miners winning their strike for a ten per cent. increase in wages. There's an example of growing international brotherhood. The world will hear more of it as time goes on. It is despoiled labor's answer to capitalism's cow-and-military methods of whipping strikers back to work.

Now the British papers are boasting that Roosevelt got his idea of a "progressive tax" on the transfer of fortunes swollen beyond healthy limits" from England, and they are wondering why the plutes in this country call it "advanced Socialism," when it has been in operation in England and is looked on as merely commonplace. They claim that the death-duties of the empire keep multimillionaires from increasing, and consequently, they do not have to submit to muckraking. This latter view is not shared by the British Social Democratic papers, it may be well to add.

"It's H-I-I to be poor!" is an exclamation of an ill-starred character in a recent play. And it is. That speech never fails to get a burst of applause. It comes home to the audience.

It is H-I-I to be poor in many, many ways. Here's an instance: A fifteen-year old girl walking home unattended from a Sunday-night saucer dance given by negroes in Milwaukee last week, was followed by one of the negroes, dragged into an alley near her wretched home, and assaulted.

Compare her case with that of the daughter of the rich or well-to-do. This poor girl could not indulge her natural cravings for enjoyment by going to a swell ball in a private coach, attended by a chaperon and handed out and into the carriage by liveried coachmen or footmen. No, she must seek her enjoyment at smoky, dusty Sunday night dances, under auspices that mean constant peril to virginity.

The fate of this particular girl just happened to get into print. The hundreds of other like fates, especially in a city festering with downtown immorality, are covered up by those interested in suppressing such things.

Yes, it's H-I-I to be poor!

The librarians of St. Louis and Chicago respectively have refused to place "The Jungle" on their shelves on the ground that it is "an immoral book." Funny, isn't it, how a book that shows how capitalism drives the working class to wreck and ruin seems immoral in the eyes of a well-fed librarian, while French novels and many

American imitations thereof, which paint vice and moral bankruptcy in enticing colors, and do not therefore interfere with the money interests of the capitalistic business fraternity, can have all the shelf room they want!

A repetition of Sherman's famous "March to the Sea," was undertaken by his not too brilliant son, Father Sherman, and the pretense of military displays called forth all manner of criticism from the Dixie journals. In hunting up the foot things which go to make up part of the record of this "son of the illustrious father," some of the papers have referred to his lack of judgment being shown by his unwarranted and puerile attacks on Socialism, and that this military farce is of a piece with his efforts to mix religion and politics.

Who will rebuild San Francisco? Will it be capital or labor? The answer is easy: Labor will rebuild it, but capital will OWN it after it is built.

The labor unions of San Francisco have shown their public spirit by voting to suspend their rules and demands for the time being so that any kind of labor may be employed and on any kind of terms. Very pertinently it has been pointed out that capitalism will suspend none of its rules or demands. On the contrary, it looks on the San Francisco disaster as ITS LEGITIMATE HARVEST TIME, and it will make every possible cent it can out of it. Capitalism is always a good moralizer—for other people, especially for the working class.

Hustling, translated, means frenzied wealth procuring and pursuing, a thing that has afflicted Americans these many years and produced early graves for the many and vast wealth for the very few who have been handiest at the game, that is, the Morgans, Rockefellers, Carnegies, and the like. It is entirely a capitalistic manifestation, forced into existence by the sharpening of the struggle for existence under the capitalistic system and its neck and neck competition. It developed first in this country, because here the system has made its most rapid strides. Foreigners visiting this country have time and again remarked on the way our people rush through life like lunatics, giving as a rule an abundance of vitality and in return getting niggardly financial repayment. But now the hustling game has begun on the other side of the water. London *Truth* says it has reached England.

"The chief feature of the day in England is the social transition. Almost every unit in the community is endeavoring to move upward and the attempt is mainly made by improving the appearances. To dress better, live better and occupy better houses that are better furnished, forces men to work harder and longer than their predecessors did. The result of this is that the ordinary man hurries from home after breakfast and returns there in time for dinner, and has only Saturday afternoon and Sunday with his family.

"What can such a man know of his wife and children? That chase for social improvement, therefore, brings about these results: The homes are better furnished, there is better dressing, the appearances are better, but the comforts and consolations of life are sacrificed; the women are deserted and lead lonely lives, and the men are working from morning to night."

The English people have out sympathy.

Milwaukee Fair Tickets.

Previously reported.....	\$1354.73
James Fogg.....	20
Peter Mayer.....	1.00
M. G.....	1.00
Victor Lar.....	1.00
Geo. Kinsinger.....	1.00
Albert Bartsch.....	30
Gust P. Richter.....	1.00
Arnold Zander.....	1.00
Two Rivers, Wis.....	1.50
Gotthold Haas.....	20
Wm. Schulz.....	1.00
Jno. C. Woelk.....	1.00
P. Mueller.....	30
Herman Eiters.....	50
B. Lehman.....	75
Jacob Schulzbach.....	30
E. Schoenauer.....	20
A. K. R.....	20
Mr. Traxton.....	60
Peter Straka.....	1.00
Ed. Kieckhafer.....	1.00
Jno. F. Heim.....	1.00
F. Behling.....	1.00
Dr. Young.....	1.00
E. H. Rooney.....	1.00
R. Jeske.....	1.00
John Ellmauer.....	1.00
Lukas Koban.....	1.00
Pelican Lake, Wis.....	1.00
Albert Rohloff.....	1.00

by EDUARD BERNSTEIN, Berlin, Germany.
(Translated from the "Socialistische Monatshefte" by E. H. THOMAS.)

This is so clear a principle, that we need waste no words about it. It is only introduced to show that our "purity" in the ministerial question we get dirt cheap. We in Germany are spared all the struggles of conscience, all doubts whether we are acting rightly, whether we are making the best possible use of the situation. The Social-Democracy to arrange counter-demonstrations against the war. But to this they made simply formal objections, as they did also to a similar suggestion by the International Bureau, as a pretext to do nothing. They could not step out of the parliamentary snail-shell.

And why should we conceal from ourselves the fact that there was a great deal of truth in these words? Did it not strike every non-German how cool and unconcerned was the greatest Socialist party in the world when the Morocco affair brought Germany within a hair's breadth of the possibility of a war with France? Indeed in the ranks of our comrades there is no real understanding of the excitement which at that moment ran through all non-Socialist France. What those who understood France and the French knew of a surety, was considered incredible. A firm conviction prevailed in Germany that there would be no war with Morocco. But although this conviction was sustained by the final result,

This feeling the German people could never have, because they never had even the illusion of such powers. Hence their indifference, or to speak more correctly, their *foreignness* to all these questions. They have not yet learned to regard them as *their own business*. In Berlin in 1878 the treaty was concluded by which the Great Powers of Europe undertook the duty of providing for the establishment of a civilized government in Turkish Armenia. But let any one try to make it clear to the German people that any part of this duty is thus transferred to them! They will simply not understand him. (A further installment next week.)

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

Social-Democratic Herald.
344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.,



V.

To that end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Social-Democratic party

SOCIAL - DEMOCRATIC HERALD
344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

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344 SIXTH STREET, X X X MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Socialistic Miscellany.

The Reaper.
Apologies to Longfellow.
There is a Reaper whose name is Debt,
And after plunder keen,
He gleams the farm and shop in
his net
And the Fools that grope between.
"Shall I do ought that is fair,"
said he,
"To the toiler and grower of grain?
The clip of the coupon is sweet
to me,
So I'll raise the rate again."
He gazed at the fools—poor, silly
wights,
As John D. heaps the sheaves.
(It is for that Lord of Parasites
He them of their wealth relieves).
"My lord hath need of these fools'
small pay,"
The reaper said and smiled.
He smiled because he knew that
they
Were easily beguiled.
"They all shall go to fields of light
After John collects his tools,
His Sunday-school shall lead them
right,
With naught left but their souls."
And mothers give to shop and dive
The buds their love doth need.
While Fools agree that some must
live
As slaves to lust and greed.
It was, in fear of prison locks,
The Reaper hiked one day;
For Socialists came with ballot box
And coaxed the Fools away.
—C. F. Hunt, in Public.

Socialists as Reformers.
New York Times.—A manifesto signed by the Polish Socialists of Warsaw has just been received. The Polish Social-Democrats, owing to their admirable organization and immense funds, are particularly strong just now, and have decided to introduce social reform into the factories as well as in the political arena. The manifesto reads as follows:
"Comrades: During the great strike we fought, among other things, for the abolition of searchers and for the system of workmen surveillance in place of the old system of spying which had hitherto prevailed. But it has been proved by bitter experience that there are many workmen who have not become worthy of humane laws, and whose moral conduct is such that they want the foreman's whip and fines to keep them in order.
"Drunkards have begun to show themselves in the factories, especially after paydays, and by their conduct cause rioting and fighting, in which the other men are often obliged to interfere. That is not all. These men, not content to turn the factories and workshops into pothouses, have even made gam-

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Written by CLAYTON J. LAMB

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These letters are just the thing you have been waiting for to put in the hands of rural readers. They are written by a farmer-Socialist, who knows how to reach the mind of the average down-trodden tiller of the soil. The letters are constructive and come out of actual contact with actual conditions.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD,
344 SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

crowd into the tenement, and such data as are contained in the 18th annual report of the commissioner of labor would show that even at the present time the average foreign-born population is not inferior in cleanliness to the average native-born population, taking the country at large.

"The committee on immigration is unanimously in favor of encouraging in all possible ways the more desirable kind of immigration. It is also in favor of the maintenance of our present laws designed for the exclusion of the mentally defective, of convicts, criminals, anarchists who advocate murder, persons with loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases, paupers, and persons likely to become public charges.

"It is a misfortune that societies for the prevention of cruelty to children have so often been linked to societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals," said one of the speakers, "In the case of animals the offense is physical, and detection and punishment is all that is needed. In the case of children, the offense is moral, and the remedy to be sought is the creation of surroundings where a human life may expand and develop into the beauty for which it is created. Our cruelty to children societies have been too well contented to act as prosecutors merely, and have neglected the opportunities to improve the conditions which have given rise to the offenses.

Milwaukee City Council.

The Wisconsin Socialist Law Makers and Officials.

IN THE MILWAUKEE CITY COUNCIL: Benjamin Baumele, Henry Ries, Edmund T. Melms, Gustave Wild, Max Graes, Robert Buech, Emil Seidel, August Strehlow, Henry W. Grantz, Edward Schranz, Nicholas Petersen, John Hassmann.

IN THE MILWAUKEE COUNTY BOARD: Frank Bouss, James Sheehan, Martin Mies, Charles Jenke, Gustav Goerds.

IN RACINE: Aldermen—J. E. Decker, L. P. Christianson, W. J. Kosterman, Christian Jorgensen, Supervisors—Wm. Dittmann, John Paldia.

IN MANITOWOC: Mayor—Henry Stolte; Aldermen—A. J. Praxmeier, John Kautmann.

IN STATE LEGISLATURE: J. Rummel, Senator, Wm. J. Aldrich, Edmund J. Berner, Fred. Brockhausen, Sr., A. W. Strehlow, Assemblymen.

In what was probably the shortest session held in the past two years, or since the Social-Democrats first invaded its sacred portals, the Milwaukee city council Monday afternoon met, did nothing and adjourned. If it hadn't been for the Social-Democratic members, the news, apers would have had nothing to write about. As it was, they introduced four of the six resolutions that were offered, and their resolutions were the only ones that bore the stamp of consideration for the public good.

Pres. Meisenheimer was sick, and

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A NEW FAMILY MEDICAL WORK
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DR. J. H. GREER
CHICAGO.

DR. J. H. GREER, the author, is a practicing physician in Chicago, is Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases in the College of Medicine and Surgery, Physician-in-Chief to the Harvard Medical Institute, and has written many works of value to the profession and public.

This book is up-to-date in every particular. It will save you hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills. It tells you how to cure yourself by simple or harmless home remedies. It recommends no poisonous or dangerous drugs. It teaches simple common sense methods in accordance with Nature's Laws. It does not endorse dangerous experiments with the surgeon's knife. It teaches how to save health and life by safe methods. It is entirely free from technical rubbish. It teaches prevention—that it is better to know how to live and avoid disease than to take any medicine as a cure. It teaches how typhoid and other fever can be both prevented and cured. It gives the best known treatment for La Grippe, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Consumption, Appendicitis and every other disease. It is the best medical book for the home yet produced. It is not an advertisement and has no medicine to sell. It tells you how to live that you may prolong life. It opposes medical fads of all kinds and makes uncompromising war on vaccination and the use of antitoxins. It has hundreds of excellent recipes for the cure of the various diseases. It has 16 Colored Plates, showing different parts of the human body. The chapter on Painless Midwifery is worth its weight in gold to women. It has a large number of valuable illustrations. The "care of children" is something every mother ought to read. It tells the value of Air, Exercise and Water as medicines. It contains valuable information for the married. It advises people with regard to marriage—tells who should and who should not marry. Those contemplating marriage should get this book at once. This book cannot fail to please you. If you are looking for health by the safest and easiest means, do not delay getting it. This book has eight hundred pages, is neatly bound in cloth and will be sent by mail or express prepaid to any address on receipt of \$6.00.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO
Social-Democratic Herald, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Social-Democracy Means the Social Rule of the People

First of all, a few remarks concerning the name of our party. It is called the Social-Democratic party. Our banner is that of Social-Democracy, or Socialism. Social-Democracy and Social-Democrat signify more than democratic and democracy. Democracy means, first, a government by the people; second, the society that is the outgrowth of such a government. Democratic demands are those which are sought through the sovereignty of the people.

The word democracy, derived from the Greek, is frequently translated "rule of the people." This is not, however, wholly correct. At any rate it does not correspond with the logical conception of the idea of democracy. The "people" is composed of all the members of the state, and the whole cannot rule, since there is no one outside them to be ruled. A ruler necessarily presupposes a subject. Where there is no one to be ruled, because all have a part in the governing, there is, as a matter of course, no domination.

It is by all means a reasonable demand that all subjects of the state, minors naturally excluded, should have an equal part in the rule of the state, and, further, it cannot be denied that the carrying out of such a system would bring about the destruction of social misery.

Why not, then, merely retain the name democracy, which has a history? Just because it has a history.

Since the rise of modern industrial society with the opposition of classes and class struggle, the banner of democracy has been made use of many times to veil the eyes of the people to the chasm that yawns between the divided classes of society. Yes, we have lived to see the enemy of the working people fight them under the flag of democracy. Even in the month of those democrats who honestly wish the rule of the people to word democracy has an essentially narrowed sense, covering only the political and governmental sphere. It is this illogical conception, however, which exists at present, and the name democracy cannot therefore satisfy a party which really strives for the rule of the people, but has also perceived that the governing is not the end, but the means, that the end of the state is to secure to all its subjects the highest possible sum of well-being and that this end can be realized only through a just regulation of the necessary social labor.

In a word, Social-Democracy, Social-Democrat, expresses this view. Social signifies association, that is referring to society. Social-Democracy means the rule of the people in the province of the social relations of men as well as in that of politics, the just, wise, dignifying arrangement of state and society. Socialism is the science of society, the science of the irrational regulation of it at present and of the reasonable order to be brought about through us; Socialistic, in relation to this science, means developing in that sense; a Socialist, one who seeks to reorganize society according to the principles of Socialism—so that Socialistic and Socialist in the essentials mean the same as Social-Democratic and Social-Democrat.

To make the interests of the ruled subservient to the interests of the rulers is the foundation and purpose of rule—is the meaning of ruling. So long as there are rulers and ruled it must be so, for rule is by its very nature exploitation. It follows therefrom that the interests of the subject people demand the transformation of the state from its foundation, according to their interest. It must cease to be the possession of a few persons of position and class and must become the possession of citizens with full and equal rights, of whom no one rules over the other, and none will be ruled by another.

For this the Social-Democracy strives. In place of the present class rule we will institute a free government of the people.

It will bring into existence an organization of the state and society, which, resting on the equality of all men, will choke the source of inequality, will tolerate neither ruler nor servant and will found a fraternal community of free men. In order to make this possible the present manner of production must be

Ald. Wild introduced a resolution directing the city attorney to draw up a bill to be submitted to the next legislature providing for compensation to the city for the giving of special privileges.

Ald. Grantz introduced a resolution requiring all telegraph and telephone companies to put their wires underground.

140 Newspapers

are printed each week an article by Walter Thomas Miller on Socialism. Three articles are now reaching a million readers in the United States. If you can get your local paper to use them it will cost nothing you need the paper anything to do so. Write for them at once.

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Social-Democratic Herald

Published every Saturday by the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co. Board of Directors: E. H. Thomas, Victor L. Berger, Edmund T. Melus, Paul Seidel, C. P. Dietl, Fred. Broussard, Wm. Arnold, R. W. Broussard, C. V. Schmidt. Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor. The Herald is not responsible for the opinions of its contributors. Entered at Milwaukee Post-office as Second-class Matter, Aug. 20, 1901. FREDERIC HEATH, Editor. VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

FOR OUR NEW READERS:

THIS COUNTRY is made up of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically small. Being in control of the government, it runs that government in the interests of its class and against the interests of the working class, which is the people. We Socialists believe that the country should be ruled by the people in the interests of the people. That is why we have established a government in the first place. We want the people to own it so that the political power can be used to begin the march to the co-operative system, called Social-Democracy. All the means of existence are now owned by capitalists, and yet the capitalist class makes up only about 12 per cent of the population, and a mere ONE PER CENT OF IT OWNS OVER HALF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION! The means of existence should be owned by the collectivity in order that the benefits should go to ALL instead of to a FEW. Under the capitalist system the vast majority of mankind must sell themselves to the capitalist owners of the means of production and distribution in order to live—and to live miserably at that. The nation owns the post office and everybody is glad that it does. It ought to own all the trusts so that all may enjoy the benefits. It ought to own all the means of production as soon as such industries have become sufficiently concentrated. To bring this about the people—the workers—must get control of the political power. The Social-Democratic party (known as the Socialist party in some states, and nationally) is organized to bring this about—the abolition of capitalism. It insists that the industrial class shall be the wealthy class, and the idle class the poor class—but it will, in fact, abolish the poor class altogether. The Social-Democratic movement is international, but we expect it to achieve success in the United States first, because the capitalist system, which we mean to uproot, is best developed here. To show you that your interests lie with us we print the following:

Program of International Social-Democracy:

1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combinations, and of all public utilities.
2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and National Insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE VOTE WITH THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

1888	2,000
1892	21,000
1896	36,000
1900	122,000
1902	230,000
1904	441,000

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

The case of Comrade Wladilinski, who was arrested on May 1 for carrying a red banner in the May Day parade, was called last Wednesday morning. After Comrade T. J. Morgan showed the court the permit to hold the parade the judge dismissed the case and ordered the banner returned to Comrade Wladilinski. The banner in question has been the Socialist party emblem of the Polish Socialists since 1889, and is prized very highly by our Polish comrades. The great mass of the people of America will yet learn that the red flag is not an emblem of anarchy, but the emblem of order and universal brotherhood. Let us hope that the next May Day the city authorities will learn the difference between anarchy and Socialism. Chicago Socialist.

This case reminds us of another that happened in Chicago back in 1898, if our memory serves aright. A man got up on the pedestal of a monument on the lake front and began to recite the Declaration of Independence. Up rushed an administration policeman with uplifted club and ordered him in the name of the law to cease at once or have his head cracked open. "I'll have none of that Anarchist stuff round here," he said.

The Socialist asylum, endowed by the late Mrs. Rand, is now taking tangible form. A location has been rented where the money is to be burned up, and the "leading scholars" of the movement will be given berths therein. Meantime the thing the movement really needs in New York, a daily Socialist paper, seems as far away as ever.

Comrade Kearns of New Jersey has written to the *Worker* on the best exposures of the "Unity Conference" infamy we have yet seen. He seems to know a spade when he sees one. There are some not so gifted, unfortunately, and they are easy marks for the Dowie of New Read street.

Ill-success makes the I. W. W. organ more and more rabid as time goes on. It has now taken up DeLeon's style of work toward our party, and Milwaukee, where our party has been the most successful, especially excites its ire and its disruptive proclivities. At the Moyer-Haywood protest meeting which we held in connection with our May Day observance the local I. W. W. monkey-workers tried to injure the success of the meeting by passing out their defamatory literature and announcing that a "real" protest meeting would be held later—by the S. L. P., of course. These old S. L. P. tactics are not new to us, we've had to stand it for years. And the I. W. W. billingsgate is getting more putrescent also. In its current issue the official organ says we stand for a Socialism that "clings to the rotten shirt-tail of the A. F. of L." We fancy we can

trace this choice coinage to its source.

In the West, where the I. W. W. has an excuse for existence as the legitimate successor to the late lamented American Labor Union, the behavior of its members is decent and decorous, but in the East where it is the successor to DeLeon's intriguing S. T. & L. A., its only mission is that of disruption and division of the forces of labor, and it is playing this wrecker-role to the best of its ability. Its official organ has the taint of the general organization in the East and is badly in need of fumigation.

The New York *Worker* will shortly remove to a new home at 15 Spruce street. And so there will pass from view the old stronghold, 184 William street, which for years was looked upon as the head center of Gotham Socialism by the Socialists round the country, first as the fort of DeLeonism, and afterward as the home of a more genuine article.

A monster mass meeting was held at Wallace, Idaho, in the very center of the famous bull-pen district. The capacity of the hall in which the meeting was held is 400, and nearly as many were turned away. David G. Coates presided. The collection amounted to \$107.00, \$50.00 of which was applied to the Defense Fund, and \$57.00 to the National Agitation Fund.

In proceeding toward an answer to the question as to what there is to the S. L. P. to unite with and what there is to the I. W. W. to endorse, the New York *Worker* has been hard-hearted enough to call attention to the fact that the grand total of members throughout the United States coalesce enough to vote on an important party referendum over the question of postponing a national convention the I. W. W. could only muster 3,358 votes outside the regular and long organized membership of the Western Federation of Miners—the vote named, we may add, being in part the old S. T. & L. A. under its new mask.

There were fifty-seven delegates present at the Florida state conven-

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And a host of other books mailed promptly on receipt of price. When you read on Socialism, a 4-cent book which is a good deal more than a catalog, will be mailed free to any one who requests it.

Charles H. Kerr & Co., 264 E. North St. Chicago.

Gems for the Socialist Scrap-Book.

XXXVIII. THE BATTLE OF BLENHEIM.—Robert Southey.

It was a summer evening,
Old Kaspar's work was done,
And he before his cottage door
Was sitting in the sun
And by him sported on the green
His little grandchild Wilhelmine.
She saw her brother Peterkin
Roll something large and round,
That he beside the rivulet
In playing there had found;
He came to ask what he had found,
That was so large and smooth, and round.

Old Kaspar took it from the boy,
Who stood expectant by;
And then the old man shook his head,
And with a natural sigh,
"Tis some poor fellow's skull," said he.
Who fell in the great victory.
I find them in the garden, for

There's many hereabout,
And often when I go to plough,
The ploughshare turns them out;
For many thousand men, said he,
Were slain in the great victory.
Now tell us what 'twas all about,
Young Peterkin he cries.
And little Wilhelmine looked up
With wonder-waiting eyes:
Now tell us all about the war,
And what they killed each other for.

It was the English, Kaspar cried,
That put the French to rout;
But what they killed each other for
I could not well make out,
But everybody said, quoth he,
That 'twas a famous victory.
My father lived at Blenheim then,
Yon little stream hard by;
They burnt his dwelling to the ground,
And he was forced to fly:

So with his wife and child he fled,
Nor had he where to rest his head.
With fire and sword the country round
Was wasted far and wide,
And many a childing mother then,
And new-born infant died.
But things like that, you know,
Must be
After a famous victory.
Great praise the Duke of Marlbro' won,
And our good Prince Eugene—
Why, 'twas a very wicked thing!
Said little Wilhelmine—
Nay—nay—my little girl, quoth he.
It was a famous victory.
And everybody praised the Duke
Who such a fight did win—
But what good came of it at last?
Quoth little Peterkin—
Why, that I cannot tell, said he,
But 'twas a famous victory.

Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum.

Correspondents are urged to write as briefly as possible, and on one side of the paper only.

The Condemned Meat Industry.

To the Editor: I have sent the following to the newspaper editors of the country.

To the Newspaper Editors of America: Three or four weeks ago the newspapers of the country were printing a dispatch to the effect that President Roosevelt had made an investigation and convinced himself of the falsity of the charges made in "The Jungle," and that he proposed to make its author the center of his "Man with the Muck Rake" speech. The basis of this story was a two-column dispatch, which was printed in the Chicago *Tribune* on April 10, signed by its Washington correspondent. In this dispatch these statements were made positively, and with every appearance of authority, as coming directly from the President and at his desire; and from first to last the story was a fabrication.

It was one more illustration of how the Beef Trust fights. For nearly two years now I have been contending against these secret influences. They have sent me to bribe me; they have put detectives at work tracing my past, in the hope of finding something to compromise me; they have circulated falsehoods about me in the newspapers, and tried to influence my

publishers against bringing out my book; they have discharged men in the stock yards whom they suspected of having given me information; they have called others up to their offices and threatened to discharge them for selling the book. They have sought to annoy me in their more petty and objectionable ways; and I am resolved to try to make them come out into the open and fight.

The Chicago *Tribune* correspondent said that I made charges of knavery and crime and had no facts to back them up.

I gave some of the facts in the May number of *Everybody's Magazine* in my article entitled "The Condemned Meat Industry, a Reply to Mr. J. Ogden Armour."

If you will read this article you will observe that I have indulged in no rhetoric in the course of it. I have used no adjectives and called no names. I have tried to make it read like a legal brief. There are no assertions of my own; there is nothing to be taken upon my word; there are affidavits and chemists' analyses, official reports and independent investigations—all facts.

And they are all facts which bear upon one man, personally and individually. What they prove is that he himself, of his own free will and personal knowledge, is occupied in sending out, selling, and causing to be eaten by the people of America, millions of pounds of diseased, tainted, preserved, dyed and adulterated meat products every week that he lives.

And what has been Mr. Armour's answer to this evidence?

GLEANINGS FROM BUSY FIELDS.

IN YANKEE LAND

The state secretary of Michigan reports all debts paid and a balance in the treasury.

It is claimed that not a single enrolled Socialist was lost in the San Francisco disaster.

A state convention of the Nevada Socialists for the nominating of political candidates will be held at Tonopah, July 4.

Oklahoma city comrades have opened a reading room at 112½ Grand ave. In the recent election the party polled five per cent of the vote.

It appears that the *HERALD* was in error in stating that Comrade R. O. Stoll also invested money besides his time in the Rio Grande Woolen Mills co-operative affair. His death is reported to have been due to typhoid and incipient brain trouble.

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Dates for National Organizers.

JAMES H. BROWER: May 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, El Paso, Texas; 25, enroute; 26, Stratford.

JAMES F. CAREY: May 20, Fort Wayne, Ind.; 21, Danville, Ill.; 22, enroute; 23, Anderson, Ind.; 24, Bruceville; 25, Washington; 26, enroute.

E. E. CARR: Pennsylvania under the direction of the state committee.

JOHN COLLINS: Black Hills, S. D., Headquarters at Deadwood.

ISAAC COWEN: May 20, Norwood, Mich.; 21, enroute; 22, 23, Ishpeming; 24, Negaunee; 25, 26, Houghton.

SOL FIELDMAN: May 20, Bellows Falls, Vt.; 21, 22, Claremont, N. H.; 23, 24, Concord; 25, 26, Manchester.

J. L. FITTS: May 20, 21, Salisbury, N. Car.; 22, 23, Charlotte; 24, 25, Bessemer City; 26, Asheville.

A. H. FLOATEN: Iowa, under the direction of the state committee.

GERTRUDE B. HUNT: May 23, Frankfort, Ind.; 24, 25, Elwood; 26, Alexandria.

MOTHER JONES: Will begin a tour through Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas, May 27.

ARTHUR MORROW LEWIS: May 20, 21, Ouray, Colo.; 22, 23, 24, 25, Grand Junction. Recurring to his Arizona dates at Bisbee, where the Queen Mining Company is in full control and where almost every workingman with a tendency toward organization has been blacklisted and literally driven out of town, particularly is this true of those with Socialistic inclinations. Comrade Lewis sold \$54.05 worth of literature.

MRS. LENA MORROW LEWIS: Arizona, under the direction of the Territorial Committee.

WILLIAM MAILLY: Reports that under his direction, "The party organization in Indianapolis is being reformed on the basis of ward branches with a Central Committee, and the work, which is proceeding

Social-Democratic Herald-Business Dep't.

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San Francisco.

To the Editor: Socialist women of San Francisco have organized, under the name of the "Woman's Co-operative Association," to undertake some work for the relief of the women who have suffered in the recent calamity which has visited our city.

The relief is in the nature of co-operative employment to help provide for those needing work, and therefore of an industrial character.

We want to secure sewing machines and other tools to work with, and also provide a place where the work can be carried on. Men will be provided with work almost at once, but the women, who are many of them breadwinners, will not be able to so soon secure employment. We must help them. We can do so by organizing such industries as will serve certain needs of the community, and assisting them to become self supporting.

We appeal to the readers of your paper, especially the women comrades, to send any sum they can, no matter how small the contribution, for this work.

Please send all money to Mary L. R. Clifford, 1224 Noe street, San Francisco, Cal. Comrade Clifford is the State Librarian for the Woman's Socialist Union, and also President of the Wm. Morris Club of this city. It is requested that the comrades register with her.

Selma E. Glauch, Sec'y.

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DIRECTORY OF UNIONS

Secretaries of unions are urged to help us keep the following directory corrected up to date. Notify John Reichert, Corresponding Secretary, 318 State street, as soon as any change is made.

American Brotherhood of Cement Workers No. 27—Meets every Thursday at 318 State st. Her. Oldenburg, 848 16th st.

Bakers' Union No. 205—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at 526 Chestnut st. Wm. J. Ehrenpfort, Sec'y., 318 State st.

Barbers' Union No. 50—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday, 318 State st. Henry Bock, Sec'y., c. o. St. Charles Hotel Barber Shop.

Bartenders' Union No. 64—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, 318 State st. F. J. Hauerwas, 957 Wind-lake ave.

Beer Bottlers' Union No. 213—Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday, A. M., at 3rd and Walnut sts. Wm. Hamann, Sec'y., 331 Chestnut st.

Bill Posters and Billers' Union No. 10025—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday at 318 State st. Wm. E. Miek, 220 3rd st.

Blacksmiths' Union No. 77—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at National ave. and Reed st. Otto Schmetz, Sec'y., 27 1/2 28th st.

Blacksmiths' Helpers' Union No. 301—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday, cor. 3rd and Prairie sts. Geo. Hennessey, Sec'y., 176 7th st.

Boiler Makers' Union No. 107—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 1st ave. and Mineral.

Boiler Makers' and Iron Ship Builders' Union No. 302—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday, cor. Cly-bourn and 29th sts. John E. Hang, Sec'y., 2806 Meinecke ave.

Book Binders' Union No. 49—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Freie Gemeinde hall. Mart. Imhoff, Sec'y., 1237 14th st.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 170—Meets every Friday at Walnut and 3rd sts. Emmet Healy, Sec'y., 165 Harmon st.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 351—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday, 3rd st. and Reser-voir ave. Geo. Becker, 1148 8th street.

Brass Molders' Union No. 331 I. M. U.—(Formerly No. 141.)—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Tivoli Bldg., Grove street and National Avenue. Wm. J. Weber, 977 Orchard st.

Brewery Teamsters' Union No. 72—Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday at Sixth and Chestnut sts. Gust. Richter, Sec'y., 331 Chestnut st.

Brewery Malsters' Union No. 85—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Walnut and 3rd sts. Gust. Richter, Sec'y., 331 Chestnut st.

Brewery Workers' Union No. 9—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday morn-ings at 602 Chestnut st. Otto Schultz, Sec'y., 950 Winnebago street.

Bricklayers and Masons' Union No. 8—Meets every Saturday at 602 Chestnut st. Oscar F. Schneider, Sec'y., R. R. No. 1 Sta. D.

Brewery Engineers' Union No. 25—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at Wine and 12th sts. Gust. Richter, Sec'y., 331 Chestnut st.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union No. 8—Meets every Friday at 318 State st. W. E. Reddin, Sec'y., 129 1/2 Sycamore.

Broom Makers' Union No. 1—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Clark and sixth sts. Mart. Strassburg, Sec'y., 973 Holton street.

Brush Makers' Union No. 10—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 318 State st. Geo. J. Franke, Sec'y., 318 1st av.

Building Laborers' Union No. 1—Meets every Friday cor. 6th and Chestnut sts. Chas. Dietrich, Sec'y., 705 22nd st.

The Poster Artists' Association will be given a charter by the American Federation of Labor. Headquarters of the new national will probably be in Erie, Pa.

Building Trades Council—Jan. Daly, Sec'y., 406 27th st.

Butcher Workmen's Union No. 222—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 318 State st. Chas. Seifert, 583 Island ave.

Cap Makers' Union No. 16—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 526 Chestnut st. Jul. Burgier, Sec'y., c. o. N. W. Cap Mfg. Co.

Carpenters' District Council—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tues-day at 318 State st. A. Hink-forth, Sec'y., 318 State st.

Carpenters' Union No. 188—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at North and Teutonia av. P. J. Van Roo, Sec'y., 823 10th st.

Carpenters' Union No. 522—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 602 Chestnut st. Wm. Teichert, Sec'y., 1524 Groeling ave.

Carpenters' Union No. 1519—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday, 12th and Wine sts. Rud. Robrass, Sec'y., 1012 Ring st.

Carpenters' Union No. 1053—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at 325 Chestnut st. Hy. Mueller, Sec'y., 837 18th st.

Carpenters' Union No. 1447—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday cor. Greenfield and 9th av. John Schallitz, Sec'y., 569 5th ave.

Carpenters' Union No. 1586—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 1432 Greenbay av. Jul. Wittke, Sec'y., 1439 11th st.

Carpenters' Union No. 1748—Meets every Friday cor. Fond du Lac and North av. Wm. Griebling, Sec'y., 1242 20th st.

Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union No. 25—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 325 Chestnut st. A. Walz, Sec'y., 1668 5th st.

Carvers' Association—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at 318 State st. Wm. Burmeister, Sec'y., 1381 5th st.

Clothing Cutters and Trimmers' Union No. 195—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at North ave. and 3rd st. E. H. Hafemeister, Sec'y., 1332 12th st.

Cigar Makers' Union No. 25—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 602 Chestnut st. J. Reichert, Sec'y., 318 State st.

Coal Heavers' Union No. 510—Meets every Thursday at 157 Reed st. Frank J. Weber, Sec'y., 318 State st.

Cooks' Union No. 554—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 14 Grand Ave. (Empire hall). L. G. Reinhard, Sec'y., 606 Wells st., Flat 4.

Coopers' Union No. 30—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 602 Chestnut st. John Ritzler, Sec'y., 1062 1/2 18th st.

Coopers' Union No. 35—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at cor. 3rd and Walnut sts. Samuel McGinnis, Sec'y., 869 12th st.

Coopers' Union No. 84—Meets 2nd Wednesday at Schenkein's hall. Cudaly, W. E. Powell, Sec'y., Cudaly, Wis.

Core Makers' Union No. 446—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Greenfield and sixth av. C. L. Kuchinsky, c. o. 882 Garden street.

District Board No. 46 of the International Association of Mach-inists. Meets 1st Saturday every month at 306 National av. (Schlitz Tivoli Bldg., room 8). E. M. Brah, Sec'y.-Treas., 168 Ogden av.

Dock Hoisting Engineers and Fire-men's Union No. 328—J. H. Me-intosh, Sec'y., 907 Hibernia ave.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 84—Meets every Saturday at 318 State st. G. G. Rehfeld, Sec'y., 228 8th st., Flat No. 10.

Witters, business agt., 318 State street.

Federated Trades Council—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 208 4th st. John Reichert, Sec'y., 318 State st.; F. J. Weber, Bus. Agent, 318 State st.

Federal Labor Union No. 8002—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 13th st. and Fond du Lac ave. Peter Graf, Sec'y., 774 23rd st.

Feeders, Helpers and Job Pressmen's Union No. 27—Meets 1st Fri-day at State and 3rd sts. A. Renz, Jr., 555 22nd st.

Garment Workers' Union No. 71—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 318 State st. E. Hanke, Sec'y., 1615 State st.

Garment Workers' Union No. 191—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday, 809-811 Teutonia av. Anton Payer, Jr., Sec'y., 608 14th st.

Glass Blowers' Union No. 15—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday A. M. at 661 Winnickinnic ave. Fred. Jackson, Sec'y., 271 Graham st.

Glove Cutters' Union No. 37—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 274 Third st. Fred. Koepelke, Sec'y., 704 Greenbush st.

Glove Workers' Union No. 6—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at cor. Prairie and 3rd sts. Anna M. Egan, Sec'y., 381 Washington street, 4th.

Hack, Cab and Coupe Drivers' Union No. 790—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday evening at 208 4th st. Emil J. Kasik, Sec'y., 509 Center st.

Holmes Lodge No. 3 (Appren-tices). Meets the 1st and 3rd Mondays at Jaek's hall, cor. 6th and Greenfield av. Hugo Herman, Rec. Sec'y., 506 2nd av.

Horsehoers' Union No. 11—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday cor. Prairie and 3rd sts. Wm. Jennis, Sec'y., 1110 Teutonia ave.

Iron Molders' Union No. 121—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Bruemor's hall, Eleventh and Washington. Albert Morbeck, Sec'y., 834 Greenfield ave.

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Iron Molders' Union No. 125—Meets every Thursday at Har-monie hall, 1st ave. and Mineral st. Fred. Grundman, Sec'y., 566 Grove st.

Iron Molders' Union No. 166—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at Chestnut and 7th sts. Fred. Braatz, Sec'y., 834 20th st.

Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 86—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 318 State st. Wm. Bauman, Sec'y., 1316 Booth st.

Lake Pilots No. 2 W. L. Fulston, Sec'y., 134 4th st.

Lake Seamen's Union—Meets every Monday at 133 Clinton st. Alf. Pearce, Sec'y., 133 Clinton street.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods No. 54—Meets 2nd and 4th Fri-day at 325 Chestnut st. W. Hayes, Sec'y., 528 Cass st.

Lumber Handlers' Union No. 18—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday, 6th and Greenfield av. Herman See-feld, Sec'y., 557 3rd st.

Licensed Tugmen No. 390—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at Ferry and South Water sts. W. Gnewuch, Sec'y., 748 Van Buren.

Machinists' Union No. 66—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 226 Grand av. Louis Ritter, Sec'y., 853 7th street.

Machinists' Union No. 234—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at 224-226 Grand ave. Wm. W. Grossett, Sec'y., 406 39th st.

Machinists' Union No. 248 (Night men)—Meets 2nd and 4th Satur-day at 2 P. M. at 306 National av. Edw. Ballering, Sec'y., 354 Grove st.

Machinists' Union No. 300—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Grove st. and National av. Paul Stein, Sec'y., 940 Mound st.

Machinists' Union No. 301—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Wine and 12th sts. Otto Bochart, Sec'y., 783 14th st.

Machinists' Union No. 432 S. Mil-waukee—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday. O. Q. Brown, Sec'y., Box No. 432.

Marble Workers' Union No. 45—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 1326 Fond du Lac ave. H. A. Pfennig, Sec'y., 1123 Burleigh street.

Marble Workers' Union No. 9—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Krueger's hall, 6th and Chestnut sts. Fred. Hacha, Sec'y., 603 Union st.

Marine Cooks and Stewards' Ass'n. No. 52—John Egan, Sec'y., 317 Florida st.

Metal Polishers' Union No. 10—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 318 State st. J. O'Connell, Sec'y., 1215 Madison ave. South Milwaukee.

Musicians' Union No. 8—Meets 1st Tuesday at 298 4th st. H. Jacobus, 298 4th st.

Newspaper Writers' Union No. 9—E. H. Thomas, Sec'y., 344 10th st.

Painters' Local No. 1066—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday cor. Chestnut and 3rd sts. W. C. Lang, Sec'y., 566 3rd ave.

Painters' Local No. 159—Meets every Tuesday, cor. Chestnut and 3rd sts. J. L. Reisse, Sec'y., 612 3rd st.

Painters' District Council—Meets at Painters' headquarters, 3rd and Chestnut sts. 1st and 3rd Wednesday. John Schweigert, Sec'y., 505 15th st.

Painters' Local No. 160—Meets every Friday at cor. Chestnut and 3rd sts. John Schweigert, Sec'y., 505 15th st.

Painters' Local No. 222—Meets every Monday 3rd and Chestnut sts. C. A. Lund, Sec'y., 551 Union st.

Pattern Makers' Association—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 3rd and Prairie sts. R. Sauer, business agt., 306 National ave. Chester Desing, 807 National av.

Pattern Makers' Apprentices As-sociation. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Tivoli Bldg., Grove and National, Room No. 9. Fred French, Sec'y., 278 Lenox st.

Plasterers' Union No. 138—Meets every Wednesday, cor. 3rd and Prairie sts. Carl Meister, 1428 N. Pierce st.

Plumbers' Union No. 75—Meets every Monday at 3rd and Walnut sts. R. Saeger, 818 17th st.

Printing Pressmen's Union No. 7—Meets 2nd Tuesday at 413 East Water st. E. Hambacher, care of Wetzel Bros.

Photo Engravers' Union No. 19—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 298 4th st. H. Schwarze, 658 27th st.

Plumber Laborers' Union—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at Painters' headquarters, s. w. cor. 3rd and Prairie sts. A. R. Mermer, Sec'y., 1346 Fond du Lac ave.

Sign Painters' Union No. 922—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday cor. Chestnut and 3rd sts. J. Henic, Sec'y., 1709 Walnut st.

Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 24—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday cor. Prairie and 3rd sts. W. Rogge, Sec'y., 1250 Holton st.

Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers' Union No. 30—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Greenfield and 6th av. Henry Wetzel, Sec'y., 208 Williams st.

Hoisting and Portable Engineers' No. 139—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday at 526 Chestnut st. James Hanlon, Sec'y., West Allis, Box 257.

Stationary Firemen's No. 125—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 526 Chestnut st.

Steamfitters' Local No. 18—Meets every Tuesday at 325 Chestnut st. Henry McNulty, Sec'y., 665 Holton st.

Steam Engineers' No. 311 M. G. Blick, Sec'y., 566 25th st.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union No. 12—Meets every 4th Tuesday 6:30 P. M. at S. W. corner 3rd and State sts. Geo. N. Mihn, Sec'y., 530 29th street.

Suspender Workers' Union No. 19833—Jennie Schneider, Sec'y., 546 20th st.

Tanners and Curriers' Union No. 57—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednes-day at Kofeld's hall, 3rd and Walnut sts. Emil Riesling, Sec'y., 1517 Green Bay Ave.

Telegraphers' Union No. 2—Meets 1st Tuesday at 351 Broadway. H. C. May, Sec'y., 366 Newhall street.

Theatrical Stage Employees' Union

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Prices: 10c, 20c, 30c, 50c
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HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE Theater
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...THE NEW...
QUAKER GRAYS
Single and Double Breasted
\$10.00 \$12.00 \$15.00 \$16.50
The best made Clothes
...in the market...
COME IN TO SEE THEM
Plaum Clothing & Tailoring Co. 491-493 11th Ave.

The Printers' Election.
At the regular annual election of officers of Typographical union No. 23, held at Federated Trades hall, 318 State street, Wednesday, a resolution to establish a permanent secretaryship with a business office in the business section of the city was defeated. The officers elected for the local union were: President, C. J. Shurr; vice President, John R. Benoy; secretary-treasurer, Charles J. Buehler; recording secretary, H. W. Hamilton; sergeant-at-arms, William Westerman; door-keeper, John Aussem. An executive board was elected composed of E. V. Jones, Henry Ohl, William Benseman, J. F. Sayers and Harmon Seymour. Delegates elected to the International Typographical union meeting to be held at Colorado Springs, Col., in August were Henry Ohl, Jr., and William Benseman. John Doyle was elected delegate to the eight-hour conference to be held at Terre Haute, Ind., in June, and Hugh Carney and Walter Fisher were elected delegates to the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor convention.

What do you know about "Zim-Zim?"
The Weiner Dry Goods Co. is now located at 948 Kinnickinnic av., displaying a full line of Dry Goods, Millinery and Notions and are offering extraordinary bargains during their opening sale.

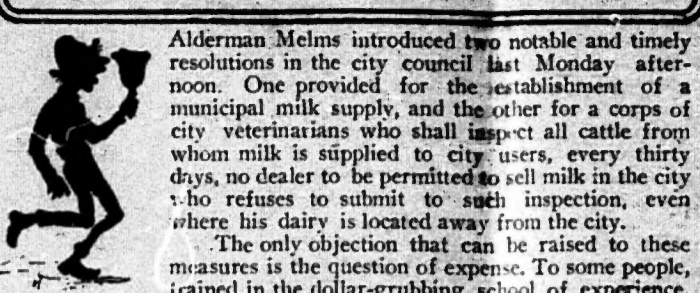
BIJOU
Beginning Matinee Sunday 2:30
Popular Prices
MATINEES: Wednesday and Saturday
The Original, Sensational, Romantic Drama.....
A CROWN OF THORNS
Interpreted by a Powerful Company
Staged with Magnificent Scenic Effects
Surprising Electrical Novelties
Up-To-Date Popular Vaudeville
Next Attraction—AS TOLD IN THE HILLS

ALHAMBRA
Commencing Sunday Mat.
THE BEST BILL OF THE SEASON
Headed by
MABEL MCKINLEY
Niece of the Late President
Sidney Deane & Co.,
The Sherwoods in a Big Dancng Act
Mr. & Mrs. Alfred Kelcey
Frederick Mahmari, Violin Virtuoso
La Monte Co's. Three Girls

EMIL BACHMANN
Watchmaker and Jeweler
now located at
811 Third St.,
near North Ave.
with a complete line of
Diamonds, Watches
and Jewelry
Phone Clark 721

Grand Trolley Excursion and Picnic
Given by the
BOHEMIAN Social-Democratic Branch
at
LITTLE MUSKEGO LAKE PARK
Sunday, July 1, 1906.
Cars leave Cribb's Hall, 1330 Fond du Lac Ave., at 8 A. M. sharp.
Round Trip 50c. Tickets for sale at this office.

Town Topics by the Town Crier.



Alderman Melms introduced two notable and timely resolutions in the city council last Monday afternoon. One provided for the establishment of a municipal milk supply, and the other for a corps of city veterinarians who shall inspect all cattle from whom milk is supplied to city users, every thirty days, no dealer to be permitted to sell milk in the city who refuses to submit to such inspection, even where his dairy is located away from the city.

The only objection that can be raised to these measures is the question of expense. To some people, trained in the dollar-grubbing school of experience, dollars are more vital than human life itself. But it is just this sort of spirit that has made it necessary to resort to health measures at all. It is dollars that drives the Armour's and their kind to deodorize meat, putrid it and spice it and dye it and work it up into sausage—for you or me or anybody else to buy in the market, because it looks so attractive, and we are unwilling to believe that a proud and rich American like Mr. Armour would want to poison us, merely to save the loss of an animal that has come upon his hands half dead from a terrible disease. It is dollars that causes the poor farmer, or the rich one as well, to keep a diseased cow in his milch herd as long as he can save himself from loss—and many times such cattle are in the herds and their condition is not at all suspected.

But these two measures, as indicated above, ought to have many friends just at this time. The community has been viewing the Tuberculosis Exhibit! It has seen some awful things there—fresh samples of diseased meat from the packing houses at Cudahy, the very sight of which takes one's appetite away. The samples show that cattle are quite prone to tuberculosis, cancer, gangrene, and so on. The thought is disturbing in the extreme. The people of this city are eating diseased meat every day and drinking diseased milk every day—no wonder human tuberculosis has been on the increase, and cancer likewise.

It has been simply impossible for the health authorities, with the limited resources at their command, to protect us from this deadly peril. It has gotten so bad that the exposure has finally had to come—through the Tuberculosis Exhibit.

Inspect the cattle if you want to, but don't bankrupt the city with a city dairy! we hear someone say. But the pure milk question is the more important of the two.

Last Fall the state veterinarians had an exhibit at the State Fair and they killed a cow that had been confiscated in Cudahy. They showed the public what the critter looked like—on the inside. On the outside it simply looked like a poorly-fed cow, and not necessarily diseased. But on the inside it was found to be filled with the tubercles of tuberculosis—its lungs so thick with them that they looked maggoty. Worse yet, the inside of the cow's udder was dripping and "crummy" with the same sort of disease. AND A POOR LITTLE BABY HAD BEEN "CAREFULLY REARED ON THE MILK OF THIS PARTICULAR COW!" Try to take in the horror of that fact.

In 1896 the city of Rochester, N. Y. established a municipal dairy, in order to try if possible to check the terrible infant mortality that is found in every city where poor people live. The city herd was under strict inspection and every cow had to pass the tuberculin test. The milk was sold in sterilized bottles, in the poorer districts, for two cents a pint. What was the result? The death rate among babies dropped immediately from 640 to 440, a decrease of about ONE THIRD. The poor little babies "never did have any show now!" if you will permit a pathetic joke. If the supply of milk had been still more extensive no doubt many other precious little lives might have been saved and parents spared the terrible bereavement which the loss of a little flower in the family circle causes.

These Rochester figures were quoted by Dr. Schulz, the Health Commissioner, in his report in 1898, and he advocated a baby milk dairy for Milwaukee, but our people had their minds on dollars and did not heed. We have today a private company that supplies scrupulously clean and pure milk for those who wish to safeguard their babies from infection, but it is only a lifesaver for the rich. The price is double that of ordinary milk. It is a case of you can have babies keep away—fate will take care of YOUR case, all right.

SATURDAY—Last Day of Tuberculosis Exhibit!

And now another scandal envelops the reformers. And they have kept it dark for three years, and it only comes out now because there is strife among the present state office-holders for the nominations. The office-hunters have fallen out. In this case it is not as bad as the old school book scandal, where the LaFolletteites, through Mr. Kronshage, accepted a bunch of money from the independent book companies in order to get their man for superintendent of public instruction nominated. But it appears that in the present case the Equitable life insurance company offered to pay over \$2,000 to the LaFollette campaign fund provided the insurance commissioner would render a decision favorable to its interests, and it is charged that Secy. of State Hauser took the proposition to Insurance Commissioner Host, who was to render the decision, and urged that the money would come handy in the campaign against Congressman Babcock. Mr. Houser denied the charges contained in Mr. Host's testimony, but admits that he suggested in 1903 that the insurance companies should be approached for campaign money. Unfortunately, the trail of self-seeking politics is over the disclosures. In fact Mr. Houser charged as much before the insurance investigation committee where the testimony was given. It is claimed that Chairman Frear of the insurance investigation does not belong to the same sub-faction of the LaFollette camp as Houser. The others made themselves a party to the scandal by guarding it all these years and only now spring it when Houser is campaigning for a renomination. The sheep and the goats are pretty well mixed up together in the LaFollette party.

A most astonishing verdict was rendered in the District Court on Tuesday in the case of Conrad J. J. Eckelmann, against whom criminal proceedings had been instituted by Ald. Stiglbaier for libel. During the recent campaign Mayor Rose from a public platform charged that Thomas J. Neacy tried to bribe Chicago aldermen through an agent of his firm. Mr. Neacy, with the eyes of the public turned upon him, announced that he would have his innings after the election. After election he made public a letter written him by John Toohy, his attorney, advising against suing Mayor Rose for libel, on the ground that during a political campaign custom gave the people wider leeway in investigating and criticising the men and matters concerned in the selection of candidates and officials. This is generally the view taken by lawyers in such cases. Bearing this in mind it was not surprising that there should have been criticism of the District Attorney's office in permitting itself to be drawn into the prosecution of Conrad Eckelmann, whose only offense, as charged, was in having a number of the anti-Stiglbaier circulars in his place of business during the campaign and showing them to customers. The list of jurymen submitted by the jury commission was not at all reassuring. It was made up in large part of superintendents, contractors, stockholders and the like. There was one laborer on the list, and he was the first one stricken off by the Stiglbaier side.

The complaint dealt entirely with the affidavit in a campaign circular, sworn to by James Doetch, who charged them that Stiglbaier had been connected with a plan to stuff the ballot box. The prosecution made the most of a mistake in the dates specified in the circular.

The political prejudice among the jurymen was worked on in the trial and the political motive was indicated by the fact that the jury was out only ten minutes before deciding unanimously to find Eckelmann guilty. Judge Neelen imposed a minimum fine of fifty dollars. Following is the list of jurors: E. H. Schroeder, 138 Hadley st.; Fred'k. J. Magerfleisch, 29 Clark st.; J. F. Grant, 2002 St Paul ave.; Adolph Werner, 777 Jackson st.; Carl W. Weise, 888 Bartlett st.; August W. Neumann, 566 Seventh ave.; Thomas J. Clifford, 381 Prospect ave.; and H. W. Livingston, 386 Thirty-second st.

McGreal Bros. Move Wholesale Dept. Into Larger Quarters.

McGreal Bros., wholesale distributors of the Edison Phonograph, Edison Gold Molded Records, Victor Talking Machines and Victor Records, have for several years conducted both their wholesale and re-

This Wellington Pipe
FREE
WITH 60 "ORIGINAL" OR "PROGRESS" TOBACCO WRAPPERS
ALSO NUMEROUS OTHER PREMIUMS.
THE WELLINGTON PIPE offers two important advantages: The well of the bowl collects the saliva and thereby leaves the tobacco dry to the last. The peculiar shaped mouthpiece permits the tongue to rest easily underneath the curve, and the upward boring of the draught hole compels the smoke to pass over the tongue, and thereby does not irritate any part of the smoker's mouth, which drawback is usually experienced in an ordinary pipe. The Wellington pipe smokes cool and pleasant, because of the above mentioned advantages. The pipes are made by the best skilled workmen, the wood is of the best selected briar root and the mouthpiece is of the finest quality solid vulcanite.
Schmitt Bros. Tobacco Works
COR. CHICAGO and BROADWAY, MILWAUKEE.

tail business under one roof at 173 3rd street, but the volume of business having increased so enormously, these quarters are inadequate to handle both, so they have taken a long time lease on the entire fourth floor of the Seaman Building, 317 319 Milwaukee street, and hereafter all the wholesale business will be conducted from there, while the retail business will be attended to at the Third street store as heretofore. McGreal Bros. say this change will insure more prompt and better service to both wholesale and retail patrons.

AT THE THEATERS.

DAVIDSON.
Lew Dockstader, undoubtedly the most excruciatingly funny man upon the stage, comes to the Davidson, Sunday and Monday with a special Sunday matinee. His show is funnier than ever this year. The crowning artistic event of the season will be the appearances of the greatest living actor, Richard Mansfield, at the Davidson on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 22 and 23. He will give "The Scarlet Letter," on Tuesday and Schiller's "Don Carlos" on Wednesday night. These plays are generally regarded



as the finest expressions of the Mansfield genius. His tour is made by a special train of eleven cars. Henrietta Crossman comes to the Davidson Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights and Saturday matinee, in "Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary," a modern comedy. Thursday night will be a testimonial to Wm C. Schnell. Mr. Schnell is completing his ninth year as treasurer at the Davidson.
ALHAMBRA THEATER.
At the Alhambra for next week, an exceptionally refined vaudeville programme has been selected, headed by no less an artiste than Mabel McKinley, niece of the late lamented President McKinley. And second but by no means unimportant is the Sidney Dean company. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kelcey are

down for a sketch, while La Monte's famed cocktoos is the marvel of the programme.

BIJOU THEATER.
The day of the blood-curdling and monstrously immoral melodrama is rapidly becoming a thing of the past. "A crown of Thorns" which will be seen at the Bijou all next week, beginning tomorrow afternoon, is truly a story of the heart and as pure as unalloyed gold. Its situations are thrilling and yet



natural. Its climaxes are surprising, but not exaggerated. It will be interpreted by an unusually powerful and uniform company, and staged with elaborate scenic and mechanical effects. The usual matinees.

STAR THEATER.
Opening with the matinee this afternoon the Star will offer the old favorite May Howard and company for the week. There will be matinees daily, amateur night on



HURKA-OPAL
Opal inside and outside.
LEONARD CLEANABLE
Porcelain enamel.
PILGRIM
Stone lined.
NORTH STAR
Cork filled.

Ph. Gross Hdwe. Co.
126-128 Grand Avenue

Thursday and ladies' day on Friday.
CRYSTAL THEATER.
Fannie Hatfield & Co., in "The Three White Adonises" will be the leading attraction at the Crystal Theater next week. There are six other good big bargain acts.

New Things For Home

Should be part of your housecleaning plans. Somewhere in the house you will find room for a piece of new furniture. Our stock was never better in its assortments, and our prices, well, they've made this a busy furniture store. Come and see.

FRANTZ
431-435 Grove Street
OPEN EVENINGS
Goods Delivered to any Part of City.

PERE MARQUETTE LINE STEAMERS
Traverse City, Sault Ste. Marie, Mackinac, Ontonagon, Montserrat, and all points west. S. P. M. daily. Telephone Grand 217.
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Fred Meier 488 Eleventh Avenue.

Odors are Impossible

In any of our first class Refrigerators because the constant circulation of pure cold air makes the temperature in these chests nearly 10 degrees colder than in the ordinary refrigerators. It's absolutely necessary that you have such a refrigerator in which to keep your perishable food.

Bohn Syphon White Enamel
No "sweating" can occur in this provision chamber. Medium size, 100 lbs. ice capacity; large provision chamber, exactly like cut....
\$27.50

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